

PEACE!

Spain Applies Directly and Formally to McKinley Through French Ambassador.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT GIVEN OUT.

M. Cambon Conveys a Message From the Spanish Government Looking to Termination of the War.

Spain's Communication is General in Terms and Does Not Make any Distinct Propositions as to Cuba or Other Possessions.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Spain has sued for peace formally and directly to President McKinley through M. Cambon, the French ambassador.

The following official statement is made:

"The French ambassador, on behalf of the government of Spain and by direction of the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, presented to the president Tuesday afternoon at the white house, a message from the Spanish government looking to the termination of the war and settlement of terms of peace."

The interview between the French ambassador and the president was arranged for between Secretary Day and Secretary Thibault, of the French embassy, both of whom were present at the white house when the conference began at 3:30 o'clock. It was still in progress at 4 o'clock. The conference, it is believed, refers to peace negotiations, but no particulars are obtainable.

Spain's communication, presented by Ambassador Cambon, is general in terms and does not make any distinct proposition as to Cuba, the Philippines or any other possession. It simply a request that peace negotiations be opened. No armistice is proposed. After Ambassador Cambon submitted the proposal a general talk followed between him, the president, Secretary Day and M. Thibault. The president reserved his answer, an understanding being reached that he would at once lay the subject before the cabinet and then invite M. Cambon to another conference at the white house when the final answer will be given as to the willingness of this government to open negotiations.

The manner in which peace negotiations shall be conducted in case the United States accepts Spain's tender has not been determined upon, but it is understood that the method likely to be adopted is to have Gen. Horace Porter, United States ambassador at Paris, and Senor Leon Castillo, Spanish ambassador at Paris, carry forward negotiations from the point arrived at by the president and Ambassador Cambon.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—During the late afternoon and evening the president conferred with most of the members of the cabinet, and the Spanish proposition for peace was thoroughly canvassed. Secretaries Day, Alger and Long were at the white house during the afternoon and in the evening the president was joined by Secretaries Bliss and Wilson and Postmaster General Smith. There was no cabinet meeting in the ordinary sense, but these talks with individual members served about the same purpose as a formal meeting. It was understood the president would be prepared to give an answer within the next few days and certainly before the next regular cabinet day on Friday. No intimation came from any official source as to the probable character of the answer. There were strong intimations however, that there would be no acceptance which would imply the stopping of the war when the American arms were adding victories on victories and the embarking on a vague diplomatic negotiation. It was felt that this government had everything to lose in a subtle game of diplomacy, in which the only certain element would be the inaction of our army and navy. For this reason there was a disposition in official quarters to know what terms were in sight before entering upon general negotiations. A prominent administration official said after talking with cabinet officers that in his opinion the situation was not materially changed by the Spanish proposition, and that the war would be pressed with unabated vigor until something more tangible in the way of peace terms was at hand.

In case the peace negotiations are opened, the means by which they will be carried on are not determined, nor have they been officially considered. It is understood, however, that one means likely to be proposed is to

authorize direct negotiations between Spain and this country, Spain being represented by Senor Leon Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to Paris, and the United States by Gen. Horace Porter, our ambassador to Paris. Senor Castillo is one of the foremost diplomats of Europe, and since the war began his chief mission has been to go from capital to capital and endeavor to awaken foreign intervention in behalf of Spain. Failing in this, he has turned his attention to the peace movement as the last chance for saving his country. Castillo is a linguist, speaking English, so that the negotiations could proceed with facility. While not a veteran in diplomacy, Gen. Porter is regarded as able and tactful, and moreover, he would be guided by very explicit instructions from Washington. This plan is quite tentative, however, and it is rather doubtful whether the United States government would consent to have such important negotiations removed so far from Washington and conducted in a European capital where the atmosphere might not be conducive to forwarding the desires of this country.

Spain's peace proposal excited the deepest interest throughout Washington and for the time being war news gave way to animated discussion of the prospects for peace. This was particularly true in diplomatic circles. The move of the French ambassador took the other members of the corps completely by surprise as they had well known among themselves that all peace talk up to this time had been fanciful, and they had no reason to expect that move would take definite shape so quickly. Several of the foreign representatives made inquiries of the state department as to the meaning of the French ambassador's call, and learning that he had presented Spain's proposal for peace, full reports were cabled to the foreign offices. The matter was considered of such moment that the cable report to one of the foreign offices cost several hundred dollars.

SAMPSON'S REPORT.

The Navy Department Makes Public the Admiral's Account of the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The navy department Tuesday made public the reports of Adm. Sampson, Commodore Schley, Capt. Clark, of the Oregon, Capt. Evans, of the Iowa, on the battle of July 3, which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's squadron. The reports are quite lengthy and the details of the naval battle are about the same as heretofore published by the newspapers.

Sampson's flagship, the New York, was four miles east of her blockading station and about seven miles from the harbor entrance. She had started for Siboney, where Sampson intended to land, accompanied by several of his staff, and go to the front to consult with Gen. Shafter. When the Spanish squadron appeared at the mouth of the harbor the remaining vessels were in or near their usual blockading positions, distributed in a semi-circle about the harbor entrance.

The men of our ships in front of the port were at Sunday "quarters for inspection." The signal was made simultaneously from several vessels "Enemy's ships escaping," and general quarters was sounded. The men cheered as they sprang to their guns and fire was opened probably within eight minutes by the vessels whose guns commanded the entrance. The "New York" turned about and steamed for the escaping fleet, firing the signal "Close in toward harbor entrance and attack vessels," and gradually increasing speed until toward the end of the chase she was making 16½ knots and was rapidly closing on the "Cristobal Colon."

She was not at any time within the range of the heavy Spanish ships, and her only part in the firing was to receive the undivided fire from the forts in passing the harbor entrance and to fire a few shots at one of the destroyers thought at the moment to be attempting to escape from the Gloucester.

The skillful handling and gallant fighting of the Gloucester excited the admiration of every one who witnessed it, and merits the commendation of the navy department. She is a fast and entirely unprotected auxiliary vessel—the yacht Corsair—and has a good battery of light r. f. guns.

The rescuing of prisoners including the wounded from the burning Spanish vessels, says Sampson, was the occasion of some of the most daring and gallant conduct of the day. The ships were burning fore and aft, their guns and reserve ammunition were exploding, and it was not known at what moment the fire would reach the main magazines. In addition to this heavy surf was running just inside of the Spanish ships. But no risk deterred our officers and men until their work of humanity was complete.

The Cristobal Colon was not injured by our firing and probably is not much injured by beaching, though she ran ashore at high speed. The beach was so steep that she came off by the working of the sea. But her sea valves were opened and broken, treacherously, I am sure, after her surrender, and despite all efforts she sank. When it became evident that she could not be kept afloat, she was pushed by the "New York" bodily upon the beach—the "New York" stern being placed against her for this purpose—the ship being handled by Capt. Chadwick with admiral judgment—and sank in shallow water and may be saved. Had this not been done she would have gone down in deep water and would have been, to a certainty, a total loss.

When all the work was done so well, says the report, it is difficult to discriminate in praise. The object of the blockade of Cervera's squadron was fully accomplished each individual bore well his part in it—the commodore in command of the second division, the captains of ships, their officers and men.

Commodore Schley, in his report to Adm. Sampson, says:

"I have never in my life served with a braver, better or worthier crew than that of the Brooklyn. During the combat, lasting from 9:35 until 1:15 p. m., much of the time under fire, they never flagged for a moment and were apparently undisturbed by the storm of projectiles passing ahead, astern and over the ship."

"I congratulate you most sincerely upon this great victory to the squadron under your command, and I am glad that I had an opportunity to contribute in the least to a victory that seems big enough for all of us."

DONS SURPRISED.

Gen. Miles Captures the Harbor of Guanica, Fifteen Miles West of Ponce.

All the Transports Are There, and Infantry and Artillery Rapidly Going Ashore—The Troops Are in Good Health and the Best of Spirits.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The war department at 11:30 posted the following:

ST. THOMAS, July 26.

Secretary of War, Washington: Circumstances were such that I deemed it advisable to take the harbor of Guanica first, 15 miles west of Ponce, which was successfully accomplished between daylight and 11 o'clock. Spaniards surprised. The Gloucester, Commander Wainwright, first entered the harbor; met with slight resistance; fired a few shots. All the transports are now in the harbor and infantry and artillery rapidly going ashore. This is a well protected harbor. Water sufficiently deep for all transports and heavy vessels to anchor within 200 yards of shore. The Spanish flag was lowered and the American flag raised at 11 o'clock to-day. Capt. Higginson, with his fleet, has rendered able and earnest assistance. Troops in good health and best of spirits. No casualties. (Signed) MILES.

Major General Commanding Army. ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., July 26.—The United States cruiser Columbia has just arrived here from Porto de Guanica, Porto Rico, via Cape San Juan. While off the latter point she spoke the United States monitor Terror and the gunboats Annapolis and Wasp, giving them orders to join the fleet at Porto de Guanica immediately.

Ponce will not be bombarded until the rest of the war ships arrive.

The Spaniards were completely taken by surprise. Almost the first they knew of the appearance of the army of invasion was in the announcement contained in the firing of a gun from the Gloucester demanding that the Spaniards haul down their flag, which was floating from a flagstaff in front of a blockhouse standing to the east of the village. Two three-pounders were fired into the hills right and left of the bay, purposely avoiding the town, lest the projectiles hurt women and children. The Gloucester then hove to within about six hundred yards of the shore and lowered a launch, having on board a Colt rapid-fire gun and 30 men, under the command of Lieut. Huse, which was sent ashore without encountering opposition.

Quartermaster Beck thereupon told Yeoman Lacy to haul down the Spanish flag, which was done, and they then raised on the flagstaff the first United States flag to float over Porto Rican soil.

Suddenly about thirty Spaniards opened fire with Mauser rifles on the American party. Lieut. Huse and his men responded with great gallantry, the Colt gun doing effective work. Norman, who received Adm. Cervera's surrender, and Wood, a volunteer lieutenant, shared the honors with Lieut. Huse.

Almost immediately after the Spaniards opened fire on the Americans the Gloucester opened fire on the enemy with all her three and six-pounders which could be brought to bear, shelling the town and also dropping shells into the hills to the west of Guanica, where a number of Spanish cavalry were to be seen hastening toward the spot where the Americans had landed.

Lieut. Huse then threw up a little fort which he named Ft. Wainwright. By 9:45 o'clock with the exception of a few guerrilla shots the town was won and the enemy was driven out of the neighborhood.

Sanitary Condition of Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The war department at 10:30 Tuesday night posted the following:

SANTIAGO, via Hayti, July 26.—Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.—The following is the sanitary condition for July 25: Total sick (other than fever), 287; total fever, 2,138; new cases of fever, 495; cases of fever returned to duty, 412.

Private Ward Marrs, Company E, 83d Michigan, died of yellow fever July 24.

(Signed.) SHAFER.

Seventy-one Transport Ships.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The government transport fleet now numbers 71 vessels. The aggregate capacity of the fleet is 2,717 officers, 38,585 men and 15,726 animals. When it shall become necessary to enter in campaign against Havana, other vessels will have been added. The war department now believes that it is able to carry on operations on a sufficiently large scale to compel peace.

Prince Henry Starts for Corea.

BERLIN, July 27.—A dispatch from Kiao-Chou Monday announces that the German war ship Deutschland, having Prince Henry, of Prussia, on board, started for Fusan, Corea, on July 25, Sunday.

French Ambassador Consults the President.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Secretary of State Day, the French ambassador, M. Cambon, and his first secretary, M. Thibault, are in conference with the president.

DISGUSTED SOLDIERS.

Members of the 5th Illinois Indignant Over the Order to Unload and Return to Chickamauga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 28.—A sorrier and more disgusted lot of soldiers was never seen than the men of the 5th Illinois regiment when orders were received Wednesday to unload and return to Chickamauga park. The command had been extremely anxious to get to the front. All kinds of unsavory charges are being openly made against Col. Culver, the commanding officer, not only by private but subordinate officers. They claim that their regiment has been betrayed by Col. Culver, who represented to President McKinley that the regiment was not fit for field duty, and on these representations the president relieved the command from going to Porto Rico. The subordinate officers claim that the command is in very excellent condition and in splendid fighting trim. It is openly charged that Col. Culver is interested in contracts to build Illinois monuments here and that he wants to stay here to personally superintend the work and for this reason was willing to sacrifice his command.

As soon as the full situation dawned upon the men Wednesday the greatest disorder prevailed and there was no semblance of discipline. They left the ranks by dozens and scores and Wednesday night nearly a hundred members of the regiment left camp, most of them without leave and came to the city. The morale of the regiment is shattered and many of the men declare they will no longer serve under Culver. Efforts to restrain the men were unavailing.

One man broke his gun over a tree and left the camp without leave. Those in the city are making things very lively.

Jumped Into the River.

DAYTON, O., July 28.—William S. Rock, aged 32, a sign writer, committed suicide by jumping from the railing of the weird and historic "Bessie Little bridge," over Stillwater, into the river below. The body was recovered 20 minutes later, but life was entirely extinct. Rock was well known. He had been in ill health for some time and was a patient at St. Elizabeth's hospital for awhile. He was doubtless deranged.

Money for the Soldiers.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The United States transport Olivette sailed for Santiago Wednesday. In her safes was \$770,000, with which to pay the soldiers, and she had on board a cargo of delicacies for the sick and wounded. She also carried a corps of doctors and nurses, among whom were 20 Negro women nurses and one Negro physician. Most of the nurses were from New Orleans and were immunes.

Lieut. Balentine Promoted.

SPRINGFIELD, O., July 28.—Lieut. Arthur Balentine, of the United States engineer corps now at Ft. Sheridan, writes that he has been appointed battalion adjutant. Charles Lawrence, now at the front, becomes first lieutenant, but Second Lieutenant Benson will have to fill both positions. Capt. Geary, from West Point, has arrived to take charge of the Springfield company.

Her Second Divorce Case.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Mrs. Frances Guitau Norton, authoress and sister of President Garfield's slayer, Wednesday filed suit at St. Joseph, Mich., for a divorce. She charges her husband, W. A. Norton, with desertion. Mrs. Norton's first husband was Attorney George Scoville, who defended Charles Guitau, and from whom she secured a divorce soon after the famous trial.

Gen. Brooke to Go to Porto Rico at Once.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—As a result of the telegraphic correspondence between Gen. Brooke, commanding the 1st army corps at Newport News, and the officials of the war department, Gen. Brooke Wednesday was authorized by Secretary Alger to push forward with his fast ships at once to Porto Rico, leaving the slower transports to follow when ready.

Five Men Killed in a Powder Mill Explosion.

PINOLE, Cal., July 28.—At 1:40 Wednesday morning an explosion took place in the nitro-glycerine house of the Pinole Powder Co. A crew was sent to clear away the debris, and at 4:15 a terrific explosion took place, killing five men and injuring 12 others, some fatally, perhaps.

Bismarck Nearing the End.

HAMBURG, July 28.—The health of Prince Bismarck is again causing his friends uneasiness. He has been confined to his bed for three days and suffers from insomnia. Besides his physician, Dr. Schweninger, Counts Herbert and William Bismarck, with their wives, are now at Fredericksruhe.

Prominent Woman Dead.

NEWTON, Mass., July 28.—Mrs. Albert Bowker, for 22 years president of the Woman's Board of Missions, died at her home here Wednesday. Mrs. Bowker was the originator of the society of which she was president, and which was the first denominational organization specially formed for woman's foreign missionary work. As an active worker for the soldiers in the civil war, and as president of the Union Maternal association also, she was a pioneer in organized work for woman.

HOW SOUSA GOT HIS START.

Some Ancient Theatrical History as Related by Milton Nobles and Jack Haverly.

One day recently John E. Warner and Milton Nobles were conversing in front of the Dramatists' club, when they were joined by Jack Haverly. Warner and Haverly had met recently, but Nobles and the hustling manager had not met in many years. They eyed each other inquiringly. Then Warner said: "Of course you know Nobles, Jack?" "Nobles?" said Haverly, in a puzzled sort of way, as he sized up the trim figure, waxed mustache and perennial youthful features of the comedian. "Not the Nobles who played 'The Phoenix' with me at the old Adelphi in Chicago in '77?" "Are you the original Jack Haverly?" asked Nobles, solemnly. "The original and only," said Jack. "Well, well," said Nobles, "I've often heard my father speak of you," and he grasped Haverly's hand cordially. There was an awkward pause, during which Warner chewed his mustache. Haverly looked dazed, and Nobles smiled amiably. "Your father?" stammered Haverly. "Why, Nobles was a single man in '77; I know, because we compared notes; and I read of his marriage about ten years later, when I was out in the mines, and sent my congratulations. Still," he continued, after another awkward pause, "Nobles always was a versatile fellow."

By this time it began to dawn on the genial Jack that the "father" gag was a joke, and he joined in the laugh.

"By jingo!" said Haverly, "that was over 20 years ago. What have you done with the old 'Phoenix'?"

"Playing it yet, occasionally. Four repertoire companies made a living with it last season, and it has kept any number of professional pirates from becoming sneak thieves or paupers during the past 20 years. It pulled me out of a hole once, and now that I think of it, Warner, you booked that engagement with me at the Adelphi."

"Yes; it was the end of Nobles' first road season."

"I was his manager, and John P. Sousa, a youngster of 21, was his leader."

"That's right. I took him from Washington, where he was playing a violin in the orchestra. And the first music he ever wrote was the dramatic music of 'The Phoenix' as I use it to-day. His first march he dedicated to me, naming it the Bludsoe march. I still have the original score, in good condition. It's a rattling good march, too."

—Drama & Mirror.

War to the Death.

The slaughter was frightful.

The dead and dying were strewn about by thousands.

The crash of matter and the wreck of material bore testimony to the awful work that had been done.

But the end was not yet, for Mrs. O'Hoolihan, with her insect destroyer in hand, continued to pass to and fro among the detached pieces of furniture, slaying without mercy and spraying with a fierceness that betrayed long suffering and a grim determination to end it, even if the cost should mount up to a quarter.—Cleveland Leader.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

Soldiers are not the only ones who find drilling an awful bore. Think of the workman who put in the blasts.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

When a loafer finds a man busy he always inquires in the genial way common to loafers: "Busy?"—Acheson Globe.

The Light That Failed.

Yawper now keeps a grocery, but he loves to tell how near he came to being a great actor. "I'm a natural elocutionist," he tells, "and for that reason I found it pretty easy to get a good part in a fair theatrical organization. I went through all rehearsals like a star and the manager predicted all kinds of success for me. Among my lines there was a patriotic address, and there I came out particularly strong. I was delivering it on the first night and I could just feel that I was making the cold chills run up and down the spines of my audience and covering them with goose flesh. Suddenly my memory became a blank. As I stood mute trying to gather the lines some little cuss yelled 'loafer.' I ran from the stage and never went back."—Detroit Free Press.

Sure Enough!

Mrs. Hoon—Why isn't this war prosecuted more rapidly? Hoon—Why, you see, my dear, we can't lick the Spaniards any faster than we can catch them!—Puck.

For War Times.

Photographer to captain in his new uniform—Look here, please.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

You Can Get Tired

By working hard, and then you can get rested again. But if you are tired all the time it means that your blood is poor. You need to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great cure for that tired feeling because it is the great enricher and vitalizer of the blood. You will find appetite, nerve, mental and digestive strength in

Hood's Sarsaparilla America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, etc.

152

Page Illustrated Catalogue, describing all of the famous

WINCHESTER GUNS

AND WINCHESTER AMMUNITION

sent free to any address. Send your name on a postal card to

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., 180 Winchester Ave., New Haven, Ct.

READERS OF THIS PAPER

DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcerine Salve is the only sure cure in the world for Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, White Swelling, Fever Sores, and all Old Sores. It never fails. Draws out all Pus. Saves expense and suffering. Cures permanent. Best salve for Boils, Carbuncles, Piles, Salt Rheum, Burns, Cuts, and all Fresh Wounds. By mail, small, 25c; large, 50c. Book free. J. P. ALLEN MEDICAL CO., St. Paul, Minn. Sold by Druggists.

WEAK SPOTS.

Everybody Comes Into This World With a Predisposition to Disease.

A Talk With Mrs. Pinkham About the Cause of Anemia.

Everybody comes into this world with a predisposition to disease of some particular tissue; in other words, everybody has a weak spot.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the weak spot in women is somewhere in the uterine system. The uterine organs have less resistance to disease than the vital organs; that's why they give out the soonest.

Not more than one woman in a hundred—nay, in five hundred—has perfectly healthy organs of generation. This points to the stern necessity of helping one's self just as soon as the life powers seem to be on the wane.

Excessive menstruation is a sign of physical weakness and want of tone in the uterine organs. It saps the strength away and produces anemia (blood turns to water).

If you become anemic, there is no knowing what will happen. If your gums and the inside of your lips and inside your eyelids look pale in color, you are in a dangerous way and must stop that drain on your powers. Why not build up on a generous, uplifting tonic, like Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

Mrs. EDWIN EHRRIG, 413 Church St., Bethlehem, Pa., says: "I feel it my duty to write and tell you that I am better than I have been for four years. I used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one package of Sanative Wash, one box of Liver Pills, and can say that I am perfectly cured. Doctors did not help me. I should have been in my grave by this time if it had not been for your medicine. It was a godsend to me. I was troubled with excessive menstruation, which caused womb trouble, and I was obliged to remain in bed for six weeks. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine was recommended to me, and after using it a short time, was troubled no more with flooding. I also had severe pain in my kidneys. This, also, I have no more. I shall always recommend the Compound, for it has cured me, and it will cure others. I would like to have you publish this letter." (In such cases the dry form of Compound should be used.)

